FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1838. [NO. 1086.]

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
0 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
d during the year of subscription; or
) at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, and thirty cents for each
g publication. Advertisers are request-
e the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

e to Bridge Contractors.

OSALS will be received by the Subscri-
at Wilmington, until the 5th day of A-
building a Bridge over the Northeast ri
mile from this place. Persons disposed
ct for the same, may obtain all necessary
on with regard to the plan and specifica-
Bridge, by application to the Subscri-
ilmington The width of the river at
sed site of the Bridge, is 630 feet.
JOHN WALKER,
JOHN H. HOLMES.
gton, March 15, 1838. 85-3w

Notice.

ubscriber having purchased the entire
est in the late Firm of Leete & Cook,
ies all persons having claims against the
present them to him; and those indebted
Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respect
ested to pay the same without delay.
siness in future will be conducted by
e old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN
, where he is now receiving, in addition
sent Stock, a general assortment of
AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
RY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
ware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,
will sell low for CASH, or in exchange
ry Produce.
H. LEETE.
r 30, 1837. 65tf

TS AND SHOES.

ubscriber is now opening a general as
ent of **BOOTS AND SHOES**
oys and childrens' do.
do.
nt and serviceable.
ow manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle
of Boots and Shoes, by Northern work-
he most fashionable kind, and of the best
Those who wish to keep their feet dry
rve tlfeir health, will do well to call like-
good assortment of Shoe and Sad-
THER, which will be sold low for cash.
B. BEACH.
ber 22. 68tf.

nted to employ, two
OT MAKERS, to whom good wages will
B. BEACH.

DNER & McKETH ,
R their sincere thanks to their friends
the public in general, for the liberal en-
ment they have received, and also in-
m that they have now on hand, finished
nished, a considerable quantity of Work,
Family CARRIAGES,
and small BAROUCHES,
one and two Horses,
variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs
ins, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS
LKIES of all descriptions. All of which
ll sell low, and warrant to be of good
nship and materials. Persons wishing to
any article in our line of business, would
to call and examine before purchasing
re. Orders will be thankfully received
ctually attended to.
REPAIRING neatly executed at the
notice, and on reasonable terms.
—All Work previously made and
them, will be repaired free of expense, if
e failed by bad timbers or workmanship.
ber 3, 1837 61tf

FALL ND WINTER
GOODS.

SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their
ends, that they have just received from N.
nd Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter
S, consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
, Shoes, Bonnets, Groce-
ries, &c.
will be sold low for Cash or Country Pro-
on time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
ber 17, 1837. 63tf

REMIAH KYLE
JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid
pply of
SPRING GOODS,
ncipal part of which were purchased by
ckage,—among which are
ces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
ces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
ces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to
12 4,
en Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
ces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Gamlet and Princetta,
ces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
ap and Bonnet Ribbons,
ine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
assimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
ces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
and Apron Checks,
d Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
many other articles in the Dry Goods line,
about
315 PACKAGES.
ntry Merchants and others wishing to pur-
by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and
ne the Goods.
ril 5, 1837. 35tf

THE Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, commencing on the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, (M.) It is hoped there will be a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.
SIMEON COLTON, Stated Clerk.
March 13, 1838 84tf

50 sacks *Blown* SALT,
60 bushels *Northern* POTATOES,
25 bags prime Cuba, } COFFEE,
25 do do Rio, }
50 casks unslacked Stone LIME.
ON CONSIGNMENT,
30 hhds prime Molasses, *(new crop,)*
12 casks Rice, For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
March 12, 1838. 84-4w

MULES WANTED.
A PAIR of MULES wanted, of good qualities and size. Apply to
H B. BEATTY.
Fayetteville, March 12. 84tf.

ERTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78 11w

BAROUCHES.
6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of
GOODS,
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.
JOHN McARN.
January 3, 1838 74-tf

Iron and Molasses.
In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Revised Statutes.
THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9
E. J. HALE.
February 20.

Convention Debates.
THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.
JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
December 26.

For Sale.
15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Irish Potatoes.
100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.
February 20 81tf.

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Raleigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.
The season will commence on the 15th February, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes Coloured servants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.
FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Marmion, grandam Harpalice, by Gohanna, g grandam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse*
Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now covering at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150, Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Margrave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of imported Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Cressida, Priam's dam.
Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age.*
Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.
Flatterer was bred by Mr Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq , near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe*, who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:
"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.
Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs each, half forfeit For three year old colts 8st 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb) R M. 28 subs.
Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson, 1
Sir M Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 2
Mr Yates' ch. c Bentley, 3
Mr. Mills' b c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b c by Reveller, out of Tricirac; and Mr Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."
On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs 22 started, three placed.
At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.
"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st 7lb (119lb) and fillies 8st 3lb. (116lb.) A F. Twenty-six subs.
Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley, 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Reveller, 3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo, 4
Mr.——'s Dick, 5
Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, ran two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.
Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home ahead. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance*. Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168lb. *would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them.*"
Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W L. Corbin, Esq , of Va,, and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq , of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race-horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering*. In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly*, have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."
Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone. Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread."
In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, wl at fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."
Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.
The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.
MOSES BRANCH.
January 15th, 1838. 77 *tf*

NEW BOOKS.
LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

POETRY.

FROM THE COMPILER.

LONG TIME AGO.

The beautiful and simple ballad "On the Lake," &c., was written by Col. Morris, Editor of the New York Mirror, at the suggestion of Mr. C E Horn, who has most happily adapted the music to it. Mr. Horn's impressions, as to what might be thus made out of the backnied African ditty, of "Long Time Ago," were received at hearing a negro boy in the streets of Natchez singing it in a most melodious and plaintive style. In pursuance of Mr Horn's idea, Col. M. has given us one of the most delicately sentimental and sweetly pathetic pieces we have ever read. Miss Horton was the first to introduce it to the public as set to music by Mr. H. Her peculiar style of singing it soon gained for it an astonishing reputation; the liquid and harmonious sound of her voice, as she preserves throughout a most striking and plaintive burthen, makes the unique ballad a favorite wherever she sings it. The following are the words composed by Col. Morris:

On the Lake where droop'd the willow,
Long time ago;
Where the rock threw back the billow,
Brighter than snow,
Dwelt a maid beloved and cherished,
By high and low;
But with Autumn's leaf she perished,
Long time ago.

She was mine, I hoped for ever,
Long time ago;
Can I now forget her?—never!
No, lost one, no!
Hearts that truly love forget not,
Through weal nor woe,
And the star of memory sat not
Long time ago.

Rock, and tree, and flowing water,
Long time ago;
Bird, and bee, and blossom, taught her,
Love's spell to know;
To her grave these tears are given,
Ever to flow,
She's the star I miss'd from heaven,
Long time ago.

From the National Intelligencer.

"Bank! Bank! Bank!" has been the cry of alarm resorted to on all occasions, by the opponents of a sound currency and a safe system of finance, when argument failed them, to drown the voice of common sense and the earnest appeals of their fellow-citizens for relief from distress brought upon them by the arbitrary and reckless measures of the Jacksonian schoo! of politicians. Even very recently we have heard the same cry, issuing from the portals of the Capitol, echoed along the Atlantic border, and reverberated from the mountains. When one of the shepherds of the flock, the venerable organ of "the party" at Richmond, for example, or (as the Irish orator said) the yet more venerable Senator from Tennessee, winds the horn to call back to the fold the straggling faithful, "Bank! Bank! the Bank!" are still the sounds which twang the loudest from its mouth. Before, behind, and all around us, we hear, from day to day, and night to night, little else than execrations against the Bank and Biddle, and Biddle and the Bank.

We observe, however, from indications not to be mistaken, that "a change" is coming "over the spirit of their dream." Already the Bank has ceased to be a *monster* "of such frightful mien" as heretofore; and we dare say it will be considered sound democracy, before long, to represent Mr. Biddle himself as "a marvellous proper man."

The indications to which we allude are contained in an essay under the signature of "VETO," published conspicuously in the New York Evening Post of Thursday last. This essay is from the pen, as we are informed, of a gentleman who has for years been a writer in the same paper, much commended by the Editors, and deservedly esteemed an able writer on political topics, and among the most popular of the Administration party in the city of New York. The essay in question is moreover specially commended to the attention of his readers by the talented Editor of the Post himself, as an *able* examination, by *his esteemed correspondent*, of the two projects of a Banking law before the New York Legislature.

Into the merits of the general subject of free-banking, discussed by "VETO," we do not propose to enter, and still less into the comparative merit of the two projects referred to. But we take advantage of honest admissions by this writer, in the course of his argument, to prove the fatuity of the Administration party in making opinion upon the question of a National Bank a test of political orthodoxy. Here is one of the ablest and most influential men of "the party," backed by the leading prints of the party in the city of New York, addressing to his friends the following language:

"What we suppose to be peculiarly wanted at the present time are establishments of large capital at the principal commercial emporia, doing the business of buying and selling exchange, and especially domestic exchange, and thus regulating the transfer of funds from one part of the country to another. The local currency is a very minor matter compared with this. WE NEED INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK, but deprived of the objectionable features of that institution. It is to be recollected that the want of money is as actual a want as that of cotton or flour If all the flour consumed in this country had been conveyed from one section to another by a single great company, and if that company were suddenly struck out of existence, it is plain that unless other establishments went into the business, no matter how great the crop, the people would starve. And thus it is now with the commercial community. They are starving, not for want of money, but FOR WANT OF ESTABLISHMENTS TO TRANSPORT THAT MONEY. The Legislatures of the States say in effect the whole affairs of the currency and exchange shall be regulated and carried on solely by the existing banks. But these institutions have, by a universal bankruptcy, confessed their incompetency to perform their functions.—The Legislatures, therefore, in fact, say, the business shall only be done by those institutions, which cannot do it. But even if these banks were solvent, they would be utterly inadequate from the smallness of their capitals," &c.

But, further, we ask the attention, the whole attention, of every candid man of every party to the subjoined extract from the argument of the same writer, yet more important in its bearing upon the question of *the sub-Treasury scheme*, now actually pending in Congress, than upon the Bank question, which no one is at this moment thinking of bringing before Congress. The reader will see that here is a full confession that the sub-Treasury scheme cannot be maintained unless by entirely disabling or breaking down the State banks:

"This subject [of free or unrestrained banking by individuals] *is identified with that of the sub-Treasury system.* And that scheme CANNOT BE MAINTAINED UNLESS THE OTHER GO HAND IN HAND WITH IT. If the Government is not to regulate the currency and exchanges as it did through the Bank of the United States, then private individuals and companies must be allowed to do it The thing must be done, the end must be accomplished.

"The democracy is in a very hazardous position. It is not to be disputed that *our measures have accelerated the present state of things*, and *no party can withstand the odium of such a condition If our measures do not remedy the evils that now exist, we are overwhelmed beyond any peradventure*

"Financially speaking, THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES WORKED WELL, and it is folly to suppose that the People will consent to be long without it, unless the same results can be brought about in another way. *The present state of things is not to be endured, and will not be endured* It is driving us back with terrible rapidity into the jaws of a federal bank. If the only cure for the present chaotic state is to be found in such an institution; if (the Federal Government having performed its share) the States will not do their part; if they will not permit a large and extended freedom of trade; if they insist that the whole business of the currency and exchanges shall be carried on by these paltry, petty two million State banks, then we doubt not that *the staunchest democrats*, those who have been longer and foremost above the storm, *will confess* that they have calculated too much on the intelligence and energy of the State Governments, and *that the General Government must recur to its ancient policy.*"

So, then! The *alternatives* presented to the People of the State of New York, and equally to the People of every State of the Union, ascording to the shewing of this influential citizen and able writer, are these: to break down the State banks all over the Union, consentaneously and contemporaneously with the establishment of "the Sub-Treasury System;" or, failing the first of these objects, and thereupon abandoning the second, to stand by the State banks, with a Bank of the United States to sustain and regulate them. One or the other of these schemes he declares to be inevitable; and on that point we do not know that we differ very widely from him. It remains for the People of the United States to determine whether they will allow the power of the General Government to be deliberately exercised for the destruction of the State banks, for the purpose of subjecting the public money to the absolute control of the Executive, to be made, thereby, moreover, as unsafe in individual custody as human ingenuity could contrive a plan for making it.

Are the PEOPLE ready for this?

When the late Bank of the United States was the depository of the funds of the General Government, it disbursed the pension fund free of charge. Gen. Jackson, deeming the money unsafe in this institution, placed it in the hands of some fifty or sixty pension agents. What would be thought of an individual managing his private affairs as improvidently as the public revenues have been treated? Would he not be a proper subject for the statute of lunacy?
Nat. Gazette.

Orange County.—We are highly gratified to learn that this great County is preparing for the Summer campaign, and is determined to maintain the proud eminence on which it was placed by the result of its last election for members of the State Legislature. We learn that Mr. Waddell, the accomplished Speaker of the Senate at its last Session, is again before the people as a candidate for the Senate; whilst, in the Commons, a Ticket is presented, for the success of which every Whig in the State will most earnestly pray, viz: William A. Graham, Willie P. Mangum, N. J. King and S. Holt. Should all the gentlemen named be elected, it is no extravagance to say, that the Delegation from Orange will present an array of talent rarely, if ever equalled, in our Legislature, by the Representation from a single county. Such a distinction is, of itself, a sufficient motive to exertion on the part of the Republicans of Orange: And when they reflect that, by choosing such men, they not only do honor to themselves, but subserve the best interests of their country, we cannot resist the belief that they will again rally to the rescue.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Locofocos held a meeting in Philadelphia on yesterday evening. George Wolf, once the Governor of Pennsylvania, more recently a Comptroller of the Treasury Department, and now Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, heads the call for the meeting with his name. The $4500 a year has made Mr. Wolf a full blooded Loco foco. Mr. McKean was right when he denounced the last appointment of Mr. Wolf as a "profligate fulfilment of a corrupt political bargain."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

It is "officially announced, in the Globe, that the opposition party in the country are now moving on, with" "religion in their mouths," "hell in their hearts, and daggers in their hands" (!!!) This is only a sample of the *beauties* of the Government newspaper. As we make no professions of religion, are certainly not in hell, and don't own a dagger, we can't be included in the "opposition."
Alex. Gazette.

COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

We present to our readers a view of the exports from Wilmington, and the number of vessels employed in the year commencing 1st of November, 1836, and ending 1st November, 1837. There may be many omissions from the difficulty of procuring full returns from the shippers resident here, as well as from the absence of some transient shippers; but it is presumed the following list is nearly correct—at any rate it must be within bounds. The value of statistics of this nature must be evident to all. It stimulates enterprise. It shows, not only the value of our trade, but the character of the various articles which go to make up the gross amount. It enables us promptly and accurately to meet the question so frequently asked by strangers of the nature and valor of our exports.—*Advertiser.*

EXPORTS OF WILMINGTON,
From November 1st, 1836 *to November 1st,* 1837.

7.443	Bales Cotton,	
4.473	Casks Rice,	
42.216	Bushels Rough Rice,	
956	Barrels Flour,	
1,433	Casks Flaxseed,	
246	Hogsheads Tobacco,	
258	Boxes Manufactured do,	
90.796	Barrels Turpentine,	
24.166	do Tar,	
781	do Pitch,	
2,350	do Rosin,	
567	do Spirits Turpentine,	
13	do Varnish,	
903.990	feet Timber,	
5.564.431	do River Lumber,	
801 528	do Steam Planed Lumber,	
12.677.075	do Steam sawed Lumber,	
11,163 297	Shingles,	
1,164.853	Staves,	
37.381	Hoops,	
14,199	Bushels Ground Peas,	
193	do Black-eyed do,	
470	do Corn,	
12,150	Pounds Bacon,	
103	Firkins Lard,	
40	do Butter,	
138	Barrels Sweet Potatoes,	
62	Casks Beeswax,	
214	Bags Feathers,	
266	do Rags,	
15	Packages Furs,	
509	Hides,	
809	Sides Leather,	
32	Barrels Beef,	
211	Boxes Candles,	
187	do Soap,	
385	Barrels Fish,	
15	do Apple & Peach Brandy,	
33	Cotton seed Oil,	
30	Flaxseed do.	
1	Bale Deerskins,	
1	Hogshead Moravian Pipes,	
2	Casks Palma Christi Seed,	
317	Oak Knees,	
2,600	Shingle Bolts,	
3,500	Wheel Spokes,	
33	Cattle,	
10,005	Bushels Salt.	
	Value,	$1,278,707 75
Produce and Manufactures of other States, exported during the year, valued at		2,003 41
Produce of foreign Countries exported do.		21,779 50
		$1,302,490 66

VESSELS

Loaded for Foreign Ports,	205
Coastwise,	233
Total,	438

Blood.—The following scrap is from the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser, a Van Buren paper. The reader will see that the editor discourses of the late duel.

"Our blood rushes through our veins with a quickened pace, and an innate, voluntary, unconquerable spirit rankles in our bosoms for *revenge!* REVENGE! *Blood has flown*—LET MORE BLOOD FLOW! The death of Cilley should be avenged, and his blood expiated, if it must be, BY SHEDDING MORE BLOOD!"

We do not know how this venesection is to be performed—whether by bleeding the Whigs in the legs, as the Loco Focos of old were wont to serve good men, or bleeding them in their throats, as the Loco Focos of France did in the revolution. But blood must of course be drawn, and we may expect to see it flowing at the first convenient opportunity.

The Boston Atlas speaking of the explosion of the Banks in that city, says:

"Almost without exception all the individuals engaged in the management of those banks, which are proved to have been dishonestly conducted; have been and are the earnest friends and supporters of Mr. Van Buren. In those two banks which displayed the most revolting degree of rottenness and corruption, the President of one and the Cashier of the other were brothers-in-law of Mr. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury—a circumstance, to which they owed their election to their respective offices."

Let us suppose, to exemplify the ruinous operation of the sub-Treasury, that a hundred thousand dollars are to be paid to-day for duties in various sums; a merchant takes Bank notes and pays for his bonds; the Collector takes the whole amount of notes and draws specie for them from the different banks, which he locks up in his iron safe. What Bank can bear this drain? and the result is the Bank stops discounting and specie payments at once. Suppose you pay your Bonds in Treasury notes, which are not redeemable in specie, you must pay in something for those notes, and whatever you pay is converted into specie and locked up in the iron safe. It is evident that while by one blow it annihilates credit and confidence, it gives the Despot entire possession of the whole country, even with all the people against him.—*N. Y. Star.*

The State of Pennsylvania has disbursed for the construction of Canals and Rail-roads, twenty-two million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. In the last year these works brought a nett revenue of near five per cent. on the cost.
Pittsburgh Visiter.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing ship Scotland, Captain Robinson, arrived yesterday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 21st January.

The Cotton market had declined up to the 16th, rallied again up to the 20th, but had not recovered all the decline.

The abandoning of Navy Island had reached England, and the beginning of the disturbances near Detroit. McNab's "official statement" of the Caroline affair, had changed public opinion, which was previously disposed to look upon that outrage as one for which the British Government would be willing to atone.

New York, Wednesday, March 21.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Roscoe, from Liverpool, of Feb. 24th, we have news a little later from Europe.

Almost all excitement in England upon Canadian affairs was over, the insurrection being considered quelled. The courtesy of the city of London to the American Minister (offering him the freedom of the city,) manifest the best of feeling on the part of Great Britain to the United States.

A Liverpool paper received by the last packet says, "We understand the Bank of the United States is making very large remittances to England in various shapes; in addition to Bills of Exchange for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and large amounts in securities by the late packets, the house of Biddle and Co. of Liverpool, has just effected insurance on cottons valued at 380,000 pounds coming to their address."

American securities in London were firm, with a tendency upward, but business in them has not been important. Indiana, however, which only a short time since was heavy at 83, is now scarce at 88.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 23.

In the early part of the week, and indeed up to the close of Wednesday, there was a very good demand, and the recent import being not then fairly on the market, there was a competition shown by the trade to purchase which led to an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$d to $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb. on mid and fair Am. descriptions; yesterday and to day buyers have been less anxious to supply themselves, whilst the quantity offering has considerably increased and with it a desire to realise, producing a reaction in prices, and they now remain with scarcely any advantage gained upon those of Friday last. Speculators have taken 1000 bales of American, 1100 Carthagena. The sales to day are 3000 bags of all kinds, and a flat market. One vessel from Bahia yet to report. The import this week is 62,934 bags, and the sales are 31,940 bags, viz: —120 Sea Island, 5 a 30; 12330 Upland, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ a 8$\frac{1}{4}$; 9970 New Orleans, 6 a 9; 1620 Alabama 6$\frac{3}{8}$ a 8$\frac{1}{4}$; 1140 Pernambuco, 8$\frac{1}{2}$ a 10$\frac{1}{4}$, 750 Bahia, 8 a 8$\frac{5}{8}$; 690 Maranham, 7$\frac{7}{8}$ a 9$\frac{3}{4}$d.

A Liverpool paper of the 15th February states that a steam vessel was then ready at London, and would sail for the Mercy as soon as the ice in the river would permit. She would then take her departure from Liverpool for this port, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made.

Arkansas and Texas.—A difficulty seems to be brewing between Arkansas and Texas about their boundary. Texas has laid claim to Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, and established land offices there. A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texan Congress, and have organized counties, and elected Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners, &c.—They refuse to pay taxes to or recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas.

The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county, where the greatest dissatisfaction exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot be faithfully executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county possessed of more patriotism. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure, if possible, an early and definitive adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes, that a portion of Miller county *may*, on a settlement, fall to Texas, but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will never peaceably surrender its claims until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal.

The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.—*Richmond Whig.*

Exploring Expedition.—The Secretary of the Navy has furnished to the House the information called for, relative to the South Sea Expedition. The Secretary says the expedition will speedily sail. The expenses up to the 1st of March, amount to $703,576 —which added to $886,071, the estimated expenses for the next two years and a half, make the whole cost $1,589,341. One frigate, and the store vessels proposed in the original plan, are to be dispensed with, which will considerably reduce the expenses. The whole number of officers, including the scientific corps, is 84, with salaries from $1500 to $2500 per annum. The Chaplain is to perform the duties of Historian to the Expedition.

We thought every one familiar with the meaning of "Bunkum." But we'll explain for our friends of the Baltimore Transcript. A grave member of the Lower House of Congress from the venerable State of North Carolina, and from a district which included the county of "*Buncombe*," (in which county he resided,) whose style of speaking produced a very common effect of driving the members from the Hall and all that, was one day addressing the House, when as usual the coughing and sneezing commenced, and the members began leaving. He paused awhile and assured the House, that there need be no uneasiness on their part, and that for himself it mattered not how many left; for he was not speaking to the House, but to "*Bunkum.*" It is now understood to mean the *constituent* body, in Congressional parlance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Economy—a new idea.—A gentleman purchased of Messrs. Turner & Hughes, about twelve months since, one of the best Annuals of the day, but returned it a few days ago, with a request that they would exchange it for some other work, the Annual not being what he expected it was! As the Irishman said, the *less* a man does of this sort of business, the richer he'll get.—What would be thought of the sanity of a man who should apply to a Shoe-maker to take back a pair of Shoes after he had worn them a month? And yet the principle is the same, whether applied to shoes or books.

Ral. Register.

THE WAR OF THE GIANTS.

The debate among the great men of the Senate still continues, and continues to be distinguished by passages of arms of unexcelled skill and ability. Yesterday, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster encountered, and held a large audience wrapt in admiring attention to the conflict for several hours.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

Mr. CALHOUN began this morning by replying to Mr. Webster, in a most bitter, denunciatory and personal attack upon that Senator, as a northern man, and as a sectional politician. He went back to the connexion of the early people of New England with the question of slavery, and deduced therefrom the bias of that Senator in favor of Abolitionism! And what do you think of this argument at a pinch? He went on to accuse Mr. Webster, *negatively*. He had *not* done this,—he had *not* done that, —in *abstaining* from keeping up this odious abolition excitement in the halls of Congress. It was a great point of attack against Mr. Webster, in the course of this tirade, that he had defended the right (as he understands it,) of the people to send their petitions to Congress. And then came up the Tariff bugaboo: in his action upon which he accused Mr. Webster of being influenced by sectional feelings and principles, and of being inconsistent and self-contradicting. In the course of this notable exposition, he had occasion to "relieve his voice," and therefore turned and asked his friend from Ohio, [Mr. ALLEN] to *read* something or other. But his "friend" declined! Unkind Mr. Allen! So the Secretary did that kind office for the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun then alluded to Mr. Webster's opinions of the last war with Great Britain. But he did not dwell long upon this part of the general attack; he had merely *intimated* the vulnerability of that Senator thereupon, and would not prosecute the war unless the Senator should provoke him farther! Wonderful magnanimity and forbearance!

Mr. Calhoun then did what he had better sat out with doing: he came to *the argument* of Mr. Webster, in reply to his own, of a former day.—He reaffirmed his former positions, and went over the old ground pretty thoroughly again, in support of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun acknowledged to have strayed somewhat from the principles with which he had came into public life,—but claimed to have come back to them now, again For that departure he asked pardon of his State and the country. This is, perhaps, as easy a mode as any, of meeting this disagreeable charge of gross inconsistency and tergiversation!

Mr. Calhoun accused Mr. Webster of as great an inconsistency as his own, inasmuch as, in 1816, that Senator had said that this was "a hard money government." In the course of the reading of an extract from Mr. Webster's speech upon this subject, Mr. Calhoun exclaimed "Hear that?"

Mr. Webster replied "yes,—and I said it."

Mr. Calhoun went on, and again exclaimed, with that short, abrupt, *brusque* mode of addressing those he is opposing, "and now the Senate will probably agree that, on the score of inconsistency, accounts are fairly balanced between us.

To which Mr. Webster rejoined, "On the contrary, I claim a large balance in my own favor."

Mr. Calhoun having, to use his own expressive and *architectural* language, demolished the two wings and the centre building of the argument of Mr. Webster, said he would now come to the portico! He then (professedly,) replied to so much of the argument of Mr. Webster, as related to the credit system,—and the exchange system.

After he had concluded, Mr. Webster rose, and said that coming to the Capitol this morning, he had been accelerated in his progress by being told that the war was to be carried into Africa, and that he was to be annihilated. Feeling that it would be a sad thing to be annihilated while not present, he had hastened his steps to the Capitol: and the gentleman's remarks had indeed proved that this prediction was correct. The war *had* been carried every where, but where it should have been. The argument had not at all related to the question actually under consideration. The gentleman from S. C. had carried the war into Africa; yet, though a very talented man, that Senator was no Scipio. Whether he were however, or not, he had not, like his prototype, surnamed Africanus, found Hannibal from home. He found him on the contrary, *at home*, and ready to meet the approach of *Scipio Carolinicnsis!*

Mr Webster then alluded to the fling thrown out by Mr. Calhoun, against him on the ground of an imputed opposition to the war. He denied that during the war, there was any measure, connected with that war, in which he (Mr. W.) had any share, that he was not side by side with the Senator from S. C.—And he challenged him to prove, that, while in public life, he had ever, in any way, opposed that war. If he had been wrong in this, so was the Senator. He has followed the lead of the latter, in the other House. "If I have been seduced," said he, pointing at Mr. Calhoun, "there sits my seducer." But he denied that there was any seduction in the case,—and went into a very triumphant, and I can give you no idea how eloquent, argument, to prove that his course on the question had been consistent and patriotic. Among other things, he alluded most beautifully to his course, at the time, in favor of a Navy. He described the Navy of Great Bsitain, as having been at the time, thus characterised by one of her own living poets, *(Campbell:)*—

"Her march is o'er the mountain wave,"—

"and I," (said Mr. Webster) was for intercepting that march;"

"Her home is on the deep!"

"and I was for calling upon her at home, and paying her our respects there." The whole of this burst was very fine. I cannot give you an adequate idea of its beauty and force, in a sketch necessarily so brief as this must be.

Leaving "the war," Mr. Webster glanced at Mr. Calhoun's tirade about the petitions as to "Slavery" in this District. He defended his course upon this subject, and said that he had acted upon principle, and upon his views of the Constitution. These, to gratify the Senator, he could not violate.

He then came to "the Tariff" branch of Mr. Calhoun's speech, and most triumphantly defended himself in relation to his action upon this subject, in times past.

Mr. Calhoun had said that he (Mr. W.) had felt chagrined that he (Mr. C.) had rescued a victory from the opposition over the administration. This he denied. He was not chagrined. He had no personal feeling upon the subject. He would not be personally grieved if the measure were to be dragged through, by the aid of that Senator,—nay, should it drag after it, in its fall before the popular disgust, the Senator himself and the administration besides. But, said Mr. W., is the Senator so sure of this "rescue?" For one, he (Mr. W.) did not believe that, though he (Mr. C.) might have sworn, that "by this right arm proud Troy shall fall," the walls of this citadel of the administration could be defended, *by any Hector*, against the attacks of the people!

Mr. C. had said that, though Mr. W. and he had ever been very good friends, they had *always* differed, unfortunately, upon constitutional questions! Good God! said Mr. W., is it possible that here, in the month of March, Anno Domini, 1838, that Senator can get up, in his place, and say this? And then he went on and disproved this, *in toto.*

Then came a most withering *expose* of Mr. Calhoun's shuffling, tergiversating course, in relation to those very measures upon which he had most proudly, fondly hugged himself, of late,—namely, his State Rights hobby! The proofs Mr. Webster gave of this "shadow of turning" were full, numerous, cumulative, and damnatory. He produced, among other things, a case in which Mr. Calhoun had even startled *Timothy Pickering* himself, the ultraist of ultra federalists, by his own ultraism, in national doctrines. He then came to a similar *expose* in relation to that Senator's course as to the question of Internal Improvement. This was quite worthy of being classed with the effort, for a similar purpose, of Mr. Clay, and had a very similar effect upon the common object against which both were levelled. At the conclusion, Mr Calhoun fairly cried "enough." He entered his serious protest against any more personal contests and combats, and his resolve that he would never more indulge in them. He had learned wisdom from the teachings of that excellent old schoolmaster, Experience.

Mr. Webster's speech concluded with a very clever little *jeu d'esprit*, too good to be lost. The motion pending, was the proposition of Mr. Cuthbert to strike out the 23d section of the bill, being that requiring the payment and receipts of government dues, to be in specie, exclusively, after a certain time. Mr. Webster said that, if this section were to be stricken out, it would leave in the bill an "*hiatus valde deflendus,*" which ought to be filled up in some way or other. It had been a plan of Mr Burke's, that the pay of the claimants upon government, such as the pensioners, and officers in civil life,—as judges, &c., should be provided for first,—and that that of officers immediately connected with the government, as ministers of the cabinet, &c., should be paid in the least secure and certain medium of payment in the power of the government This was one plan;—leaving this, however, there was yet one other, in the history of this country, which he would recommend to the Senator from South Carolina, as a precedent, whence he might draw a form for the substitute of that section now proposed to be stricken out.

He prefaced the citation of this precedent with the remark, that a portion of the Territory of Tennessee was once called "The State of Franklin," and that it was to an act of that territory that he wished to draw the attention of the Senator. He then began to read the following,—from *Matthew Carey's* "American Museum," volume 5.

An act of the State of Franklin, for the support of the civil List.

"Whereas the collecting of Taxes in specie for want of a circulating medium has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth, —and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to hear, at all times, the prayers of their constituents, and to apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power;—[the whole of this preamble Mr. Webster thought excellent, and recommended its adoption, to the Senator from South Carolina, as the introduction of any amendment he might propose for the section to be stricken out.] Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that from the first day of January, A. D. 1839, the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth be as follows: to wit:

His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1000 DEER skins. His honor the Chief Justice, 500 do. do. The Attorney General 500 do do. Governor's Secretary, 500 RACCOON do! State Treasurer, 450 OTTER do! Each County Clerk 300 BEAVER do! Clerk of the House of Commons 200 RACCOON do! Members of Assembly, per day, three RACCOON do! Justices fee for signing a warrant, one MUSK-RAT do! To the Constable, for serving a warrant, one MINK ditto!" &c. &c. &c.

I think, said Mr. Webster, that there are, indeed, some admirable touches of political justice in this tariff of salaries, altogether inimitable. The idea of paying a constable, whose duty makes him a watching, half seen and half hidden animal, with the skin of a *mink* was worthy of Shakspeare. And the whole act seemed to furnish a much better medium of payment than depreciated shin plasters.—He hoped that, if the 23d section were stricken from the bill, some better and more tangible medium would be inserted instead,—even if it were 'coon skins!

This sally was very happily received by the Senate, every member of which seemed disposed to pass the whole thing off with a laugh,—and so (Mr. Calhoun having, as above mentioned, expressed his determination very discreetly, to have no more *personal* combats,) the matter terminated in good humour and mirth. The statement of Franklin's precedent settled the business.

The Conservative Candidate for President.—We have heretofore noticed that the Conservatives in the city of New York had nominated the Hon. Richard Riker, the Recorder of the City, as their candidate for Mayor at the election next March. We have since received his letter of acceptance, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to copy it entire.

The avowals made in it are important, and the course which the Conservatives will pursue, in relation to the Presidency, as laid down by him, deeply interesting to the people at large, and must have great influence in determining the politics of the country.

The following paragraph cannot be misunderstood:

"We [the Conservatives and Loco Focos] are divided *upon cardinal principles. No compromise, I fear, can take place on those contested grounds.*—My friendships, personal and otherwise, shall remain unbroken. Adversity will teach us wisdom The time is not remote, I hope, when our public affairs will be administered as they were under our Washington, and our Jefferson, our Madison, and our Monroe. Then we shall, by common consent, be again united, and be again the *Republican Party.*"

The omission of the name of Jackson, in this connection, is full of meaning—and the man who "follows in his footsteps" may read it without an interpreter.

A man whipping himself!—Every one was surprised at the unanimity of the South Carolina Legislature, in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill. Among its leading advocates in that body, was Mr. F. W. Davie, who made a strong and able speech in favor of it. The Columbia Telescope publishes the speech, and in the same paper publishes an article signed "Chester," in opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme, written by this same F. W. Davie, and published in the Telescope on the 15th of July, 1837! It is remarkable that the very positions assumed in the speech as incontrovertible, are anticipated and refuted in the essay—and thus F. W. Davie is made to whip himself! The secret of it is, that on the 15th July, 1837, Mr. Calhoun had not determined to part with his "late allies"—and in December, 1837, he had taken formal leave of them, and formed an alliance with Benton & Co. His followers of course, "jumped Jim Crow," as in duty bound.—*Lynchburg Register.*

We understand that six hundred negroes, belonging to a gentleman of New Orleans, lately deceased, are to be liberated according to his will, provided they are willing to go to Africa, in which case ample provision is to be made for their transportation.

Very True.—Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper.—*Gov. Everett.*

What's in a Name?—The only individuals in the Jail of this county, imprisoned for criminal offences, are *Andrew Jackson* Loftis and *George Washington* Dailey.

Ral. Register.

FROM THE ARMY.—Official Information has been received at the War Department from Fort Jupiter, Florida, as late as the 7th March, which states that, up to that time, more than three hundred Indians and one hundred and fifty Seminole negroes had come in. From information derived from them, it was believed that Sam Jones and his party were lying concealed on the Islands of the Everglades. Alligator and his party on the west of the O-kee-cho-bee, and Co-a-co-o-chee, with his band in the swamps of the St. Lucie. It was also reported there, that many of the Mickasukies were making their way in small parties of two, three, and four, back to the Wahoo and Withlacoochee. It is evident that they will not fight again if they can avoid it; their sole object being to get out of the way of the whites, and procure the means of subsistence. It is believed that nearly all their cattle have been destroyed, and most of their horses captured. Abraham says that there are not more than fifteen or twenty negroes left in the nation.

In order to search the Everglades, and if possible to find and dislodge the Indians from the Islands, six companies of artillery under Colonel Bankhead have been sent from Indian river to Key Biscayne, where they are to take boats and proceed by New river into the Everglades. Major Lauderdale, with two hundred Tennesseeans, and a company of the 3d artillery under Lieut. Anderson, are already on New river, having marched from Fort Jupiter on the 2d instant. Lieutenant Powell, of the Navy, is to co-operate in this movement, which will give Colonel Bankhead a moving force of nearly six hundred men.—*Globe.*

Mississippi.—Gov. McNutt has issued his proclamation, ordering a new election of members of Congress to take place on the 23d and 24th April ensuing. Word and Prentiss are the Whig, and Gholson and Claiborne the Van Buren candidates.

Mississippi.—A bill to release the banks of Mississippi from damages on protested paper passed the Legislature of the State recently, and was vetoed by Gov. McNutt Both Houses were very much incensed at the Governor, and came to a determination not to sustain him in his course. In the House the veto was nullified by a vote of 37 yeas and 9 nays. On the vote being declared, the Legislative Hall rang with the most deafening manifestations of joy. In the Senate, the veto was rejected by a vote of 16 to 5.—*Cin. Republican.*

Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.—The second train of cars which left Philadelphia for Amboy on Saturday afternoon last, met with an accident, which prevented its proceeding on its course.—We learn from a passenger who started in it, that within three miles of Bristol they were run into by an engine sent after them, to force the car he was in, and the one that started before them, through the snow, (which was about twelve inches deep,) if they found it necessary. But so dense was the snow-storm, that the engineer of the relief car did not perceive them in time to stop the engine, and being propelled at a greater rate than the passenger car, it ran on it; by which concussion a way passenger named Jackson had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise hurt. Several of the passengers, about twenty-five in number, were injured, but none seriously. The accident occurred about eight o'clock P. M., and the passengers were compelled to remain in the car until seven o'clock the next morning, when they were brought on in the eleven o'clock train.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

"I leave this great People prosperous and happy!" (said Gen. Jackson, March 4th, 1837.) Exchange on Nashville is now (March 1838,) from 17 to 20 per cent! and this the People of Tennessee must pay for all the European or Eastern goods they consume. Exchange on St. Louis is from 8 to 10 per cent., and this is the place where "the yellow boys were to run up the Mississippi!" Poor people almost every day die in this city from actual starvation. There are forty thousand people impatient for work but can find nothing for their hands to do!

N. York Correspondence.

The Winchester Virginian, (Administration paper,) in its paper of last week, thus knocks in the head the prospects of the Sub Treasury in that quarter:

"We pretend not to decide how far the arguments in its support have been conclusive, or the objections to it fully met. We are satisfied, however, that under existing circumstances, and the amount of opposition to the bill, indicated from various sources, *it cannot be sustained by friends, or sanctioned by the people.*"

The Virginian was one of the first and has been one of the most ardent supporters of the "scheme of abominations." It has yielded, as it should, to the wishes and feelings of the "democracy of numbers."

Imprisonment for Debt.—A writer who says he was confined for sixteen years in the jail of New York city for debt makes the following statement in illustration of this barbarous system:

"It is a horrible place; and many a time when through the grates of my prison I have watched the rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire, I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in jail for debt. I have at last given up the hopes of liberty—blessed liberty! I can hardly write the word without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled away like a dream, and that neither I nor my creditors can ever recall them. When I entered the walls of this terrible jail, in which I am writing this little story of my life, I was young, in good health, blest with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father. The boy is dead, and my wife is no more. She was, indeed, a most excellent woman; but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation. Her spirit was broken down, and she, with the infant that caused her sickness, died in jail shortly after my imprisonment.

The examination of General Van Rensselaer, before Judge Conklin, of the U. S. Court, at Auburn, has closed, and for want of bail Van Rensselaer has been committed to Albany jail.

A jury in the West of England, commiserating the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following sapient verdict:—"Not guilty,—*but we hope she won't do so again.*

Trade of New York.—The New York Express says that the Hotels are well filled with strangers,—Southern and Western Merchants. That goods are abundant; and those who ask credit, are generally entitled to it; but the difficulty in the way of business is the exchanges. The merchants require notes payable in the city, or the purchaser to pay the difference of exchange, so as to make the payment equal to par at N. York. The exchange is now frightful, viz. on Mississippi 25 per cent., Tennessee nearly as much, Alabama 17, &c. This is such a state of things as forbids purchases, and consequently an immense amount of goods will remain unsold.

Cape Fear Branch Bank.—The Cashier, Mr. Wingate, has reached this City, and the Institution, we learn, will commence operations to-morrow.—*Ral. Register.*

New Hampshire Election.—The Boston Courier gives complete returns from all the towns in the State, except four or five, the result of which is as follows:—Plurality for Gov. Hill, 2360. Majority, without reckoning scattering votes, 1179.

The Ruggles Case.—A letter from Washington states that the progress of the Ruggles investigation has been arrested by the difficulty of obtaining a very important witness —D. Graham, of South Carolina—who is rumored to have it in his power to make disclosures of some important bearing on the case. D. Graham, as report says, is in a state of incarceration for debt, having been taken under a bail bond, but not in any way to cast any discredit upon him as a citizen; and there has arisen, from the peculiarity of his case, a question as to the competency of Congress to take his testimony, or the competency of the individual to give it. Until this question shall be decided, the investigation halts.

Baltimore Chronicle.

More Treasury Notes.—It will be seen, from the report of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that Mr Cambreleng has reported a bill for a new issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, to enable the Government to get along with the public service.

We have nothing to say against this measure. It is a measure, we presume, of stern necessity. The public creditors must be paid. The Treasury is empty and means must be provided for replenishing it. But, it is impossible to contemplate this measure without a humiliating recurrence to the causes that have thus reduced the country from affluence to bankruptcy. Only two years ago, and the Treasury was distended with its surplus of thirty millions. And now, twenty millions of Treasury notes scarcely suffice to enable it to keep the wheels of Government in motion!

Baltimore Chronicle.

Most awful dispensation of Providence.—While the Superior Court was in Session in this place on Wednesday last, and in the despatch of business, Mr. Richard Barber, one of the Jurors, was visited with a stroke of apoplexy, which terminated his life in a few minutes. He was observed to faint away in the box and was immediately taken to a convenient room, when medical aid from three eminent physicians was immediately administered, but to no avail—the vital spark had departed. Mr. Barber was one of our most worthy citizens. For a number of years he has been a most exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, and at the time of his melancholy death, a layman in Christ's Church in this County. He has left a wife and three children.

Salisbury Carolinian.

A northern paper, to moderate the horror of some of the Jackson papers down East, at the "martyrdom of Cilley," brings to notice the following incident in the life of the "Greatest and Best:"

"On Friday, the 23d of May, 1806, General Andrew Jackson challenged Mr Charles Dickinson, and the parties met on Red River in Kentucky, on the Friday following They fought at ten paces—a snap was not to be considered a fire Mr. Overton, Gen Jackson's second, gave the word, and at "*fire*" both Jackson and Dickinson pulled their triggers at the same instant. Dickinson's ball grazed Jackson's breast—slightly touching the skin: *Jackson's pistol went to half cock*

He nodded to the second, re-cocked his pistol, took deliberate aim, and killed Mr Dickinson Mr D after firing, stood firmly and silently, and received the death shot.—The affair at the time created a great excitement. It is repeated here for the admonition of the late worshippers of Andrew Jackson, who are now so eagerly endeavoring to create a sympathy for the victim in the late duel, to be turned to party advantage What black term will those who style Mr. Graves a MURDERER, apply to the man who so deliberately shot down Mr. Dickinson?"

The Little Bills.—Every day confirms all that their best friends have said of them. We state it as a fact that one of our banks, not in Wall street, which has now out about $2,000 in small notes, has received specie for them beyond what it has paid out to the amount of $600. There is no better way to replenish the vaults than this, and if any thing were wanting to show how much the people valued the little bills, this would be proof enough, we should think, for every body. When our banks resume on a broad scale, they will find the specie to flow in upon them in a proportionably augmented proportion.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Choice of Names.—We were once acquainted with a couple who made choice of the most noted names of the day for all their children, some half a dozen, and the proud mother of the young Gracchi would take every occasion, when strangers were within hearing, to "call the roll" of the "great folks," in something like the following manner: "You Martha Washington! come here this moment, and mind Andrew Jackson and William Shakspeare, while Arthur Wellington helps Napoleon Bonaparte over that mud puddle; and then run and call your *daddy* to dinner!"—*Star.*

Caleb Quotem.—An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take the charge of the mechanical department of a printing office, read proof, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle, dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the *gals* to singing school, and neighborhood quiltings.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the Treasury bill still drags along. On day the 19th, Mr. Benton concluded speech. Mr. Southard followed on day and Wednesday in opposition bill. When he closed, the vote was on Mr. Rives's Substitute proposing posite Banks, instead of the Sub present,) by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Young—30.

Mr. Cuthbert expressed great differing at all from his political was not unwilling to separate ment from the banks, but still cur in refusing to take the banks, which constituted and tute the principal medium of currency of the people. He ed to strike out the 23d section which provides that the Gov gradually cease entirely to of banks.

Mr. Calhoun said he very important provision of fore taking the question he wished to be heard so in the expression of his ral argument in favor of fore moved that the Senate

On the following day, Calhoun spoke more than ply to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster spoke an rejoinder.

Mr. Calhoun spoke a in explanation of some of ions of his public life.

Mr. Clay, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, of concert Mr. Webster, in relation denied that there was any for such a charge. There counsel nor concert between subject.

Mr. Wall obtaining the adjourned.

On the next day, Mr. Wall in favor of the bill, and tions by the Legislature of

Mr. Wright then said that the taking of the question next day, (Saturday last.)

In the House, the Appropriating under consideration, Mr. amendment, providing that if sury bill should pass, the lic officers except the Presi and such as reside in any should be reduced 25 per cent. ment was rejected. On the Halstead of N. J. went at amination of the expenditures present Administrations, and Adams's Administration, urging ty of their reduction, and of a check to alleged increasing ces.

Mr. Bynum responded to Mr. Halstead. His observations the strictures of the gentleman Jersey upon the extravagance istration, and were chiefly of racter.

On the next day, the debate ued, and the Nat. Intelligencer lowing account of the decent style of Administration eloquence—

Mr. BOON commented with severity on Mr. Halsted's speech day, and avowed his intention gentleman. He said his speech advantage of being high born bred; characterized its strain of low and vulgar, and every way a representative: referred to Mr. consumption of pens and paper times greater than his own: upon his dress as being that of and concluded by comparing speech to butter churned without which splashed on all around.

Mr. EWING made a very the remarks of Mr. Boon, and the ground taken by Mr. Halsted he returned his cordial thanks It had been unfortunate as Mr. Lincoln, but well merited gance of an Administration into power on promises of referred to an implied threat lence by Mr. Bynum yesterday, subject he said he was entitled having once suffered in that ken unprepared; but it should time he would be caught in that

The debate on this item was motion of Mr. Mercer to amend out the detail, and inserting a completing the improvement of grounds according to a plan last Congress; which was agreed

Mr. Bell then moved to amend striking out $567,680 for pay of members, and inserting $425,760 by striking out $40,400 for the officers of both Houses, and inserting 300.

Mr. B. had no wish to these items, but as they were the order, he had been compelled to wished to proceed and propose a duction in all the salaries Government with the exception of sident, Vice President, and was not opposed to liberal allowances public services, nor desirous of its own sake, but he thought the parity between State and Federal called for some measure of the would be vain to rely on State bulwark against the encroachments General Government, while that continued. It was gradually, in working a change in our institutions instance of which, he alluded to the the ex-Governor of a State accepting ordinate station in one of our Departments or in the Custom-house. But whether Sub-Treasury bill should pass or thing it proposes to authorize did exist in fact; and its effect had been

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1838.

The Mails.—We have pleasure in stating, that the Postmaster General has at last listened to the loud complaints of the detention of the mail at Petersburg, &c. We received, yesterday, our papers 16 hours in advance of the late arrangement. The mail is, we understand, to arrive here at 12 o'clock, M. This may render it expedient to change the publication of the Observer to Thursday morning, of which, however, we will give due notice.

Mr. Kendall has refused the application from this place, Pittsborough, and Greensborough, for a stage line direct from this place to Greensborough.

Price of Cotton.—Very little Cotton has come to our market during the past week.—Planters are probably unwilling to sell at the present reduced prices, though the probabilities are thought to be against any rise this year. The pricesrange from 7 to 8½ cts.

At Charleston, last week, the sales amounted to 5293 bales, at from 7 to 10½ cents, chiefly at 8¾, 9, and 9½.

Mr. Webster's Speech has not yet come to hand. We hoped to have had a part of it in this week's paper.

We are requested to ask the Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser if a full statement of the Exports of that port might not be obtained from the Custom House books?

The Florida War.—An extraordinary document has recently been published at Washington. It is a long letter from Gen. Jessup to the Secretary of War, in favor of closing the War with the Seminoles by permitting them to remain in the Territory now occupied by them! The war was commenced to compel these Indians to remove West of the Mississippi; it has been carried on for near three years, at the expense of hundreds of lives and millions of money; our whole army has succeeded in killing a dozen or two of the enemy in the various bloody battles that have been fought, and capturing a few by an unworthy stratagem; and now we have the spectacle of the commanding general discussing the policy of drawing off our forces and giving up the only point in controversy! Truly this is in keeping with the manner in which the war has been conducted; but it is a humiliating spectacle.

The General says he has made a truce with the chiefs, and has promised to "recommend" to the President that they be permitted to remain. He thinks the policy of removing them correct, when the whites have settled around and among them; but that such is not yet the case in Florida. The lands not being wanted as yet for the use of the whites, should remain in possession of the Indians. His "decided opinion is, that unless *immediate* emigration be abandoned, the war will continue for years to come, and at constantly accumulating expense."

The following paragraph, near the close of the General's letter, has very much the appearance of a design to make another seizure of the Indians by violating the truce:

Should it be determined to remove the Indians by force, and to continue the war until they submit unconditionally, I desire that the communication be confidential at Washington, in order that I may have information of it before it can be communicated by letter-writers to others; for there can be but little doubt of their flying to the swamps again and renewing the war, should the decision be to remove them.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, Mr. Poinsett's reply to Gen. Jessup has come to hand. He declares it to be the unwavering determination of the Administration to carry on the war until the provisions of the Treaty of Payne's Landing are carried into effect by the removal of the Indians. The department had hoped, that, with the extensive means at the command of Gen. Jessup, the war would have been brought to a close this campaign; but if such a result is impracticable, the General is authorized "to make a temporary arrangement with the Seminoles, by which the safety of the settlements and the posts will be secured throughout the Summer," and then to draw off his forces to the healthy region.

The Raleigh Standard copies a long article on the Duel from the Charleston Courier, and endeavors to give it additional weight by asserting that the Courier is a Whig paper. This is certainly a mistake. The Courier is not a violent partizan paper, but it has certainly given in its adhesion to Van Buren. It did so expressly, if we mistake not, in its comments on the Inaugural Address, March 1837.

We put it to the Standard, whether justice to Mr. Wise and Mr. Graves would not be better rendered, if, instead of denouncing the address of the former to his constituents, it had published it at large?—at least that portion of it which consists of his testimony on oath before the Committee of Investigation? The Standard admits that it does something "towards benefitting his own case;" why not then give him that benefit before the public?

We do not hesitate to say, that whilst there has been much in Mr. Wise's course in Congress to condemn, and whilst we abhor the whole system of duelling, the testimony of Mr. Wise is a complete vindication, in our opinion, of himself and Mr. Graves, except in regard to the resort to duelling at all. This is the opinion of all whom we have heard speak of it. We call upon the Standard to publish it, as a statement properly vouched for, instead of the statements which *it* shows to be false.

The Sub-Treasury.—It is a remarkable fact, that South Carolina is the only State that has, through its Legislature, expressed an opinion in favor of this bill. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky, having 121 Representatives, have instructed their members to vote against it. Maryland, Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont and Delaware, are beyond all question as firmly opposed to it. Add these to the instructing States, and it makes 154 Representatives who *ought* to vote against the bill, being a majority of 66.

Mr. Calhoun.—The great efforts made by Mr. Calhoun to prove his consistency, have failed to convince the public on some points. For instance, he originated the bill for the creation of the late U. S. Bank, in 1816, and now he says that any Bank of the U. S. is unconstitutional. He was in favor of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, both of which he now pronounces unconstitutional. But he has been especially anxious to show that his speeches in 1834 did not conflict with his present course—with how much success, let the following extract from his speech in 1834, show:—

"But there is in my opinion a strong if not an insuperable objection against resorting to this measure, resulting from the *fact* that an exclusive receipt of specie in the Treasury would, to give it efficacy, and to prevent extensive speculation and fraud, require an entire disconnexion, on the part of the Government, with the banking system, in all its forms, and a resort to the strong box, as the means of preserving and guarding its funds—a means, if practicable at all in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being *far less safe, economical, and efficient* than the present."

"Here (says Mr. Clay,) is a strong denunciation of that very system he is now eulogizing to the skies. Here he deprecates a disconnexion with all banks as a most disastrous measure; and, as the strongest argument against it, says that it will necessarily lead to the antiquated policy of the strong box. Yet, now, the Senator thinks the strong box system the wisest thing on earth."

The New York papers continue to speak of the great derangement of the domestic exchanges. Many of the suspended houses, having made collections in the South West of debts due to them, cannot realize them at less than a loss of nearly one-fourth of the amount collected. The debts are collected in current notes of Mississippi, Alabama, &c. &c. for these it is impossible to get any thing that will pass in New York at less than 15 to 20 per cent. premium. This is for want of a U. S. Bank. We had no such troubles when that was in existence.

We feel it nearer home. A Fayetteville merchant receives payment of a debt in S. Carolina money, (which forms a large portion of our circulation;) he sells it at 3 per cent. discount, (the present rate,) and then pays 2 per cent. premium for a check on the North. Thus it costs him 5 per cent. to get money in New York. When the U. S. Bank was in operation, it cost him a quarter of one per cent. The difference of 4¾ per cent. upon two millions of dollars, the estimated amount of funds thus transmitted every year, is $95,000. This is the sum lost, by whom? Not the merchants, for they must add it to the price of their goods; but by the people—and all for "glory,"—Gen. Jackson's glory.

Virginia.—The Loco Foco branch of the party in the Legislature have suffered a defeat in the election of John M. Patton, as one of the Executive Council. He is a Conservative, was supported by the Whigs and Conservatives, and beat Hugh A. Garland, who received the votes of the Locos. Mr. Patton is at present in Congress, and will resign after the Session, to accept this office, and with a view to practice Law.

Judge Strange's Speech.—We are indebted to Mr. Strange for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Sub-Treasury bill. It is very long, and would fill about twenty columns of our paper. Of course it is out of our power to publish it. Having, however, copied an article from the Raleigh Register, in which the Senator's error in regard to the political complection of the Legislature by which he was elected, was pointed out, we extract that portion of the Speech, as follows:—

"Again: we are represented as acting in direct opposition to the known will of the people, and are charged with want of fealty to our constituents.—We profess the utmost respect for the voice of the people; and if we understand it aright, are, notwithstanding the delusion under which we fear a large portion are acting, but obeying the will of a decided majority. The Opposition have their feasts, raise a noise and clamor, make bold and swaggering speeches, and put forth splendid newspaper puffs and descriptions; and as the "rabble rout," as one of their orators has termed it, passes by them, mingle their shouts with theirs, and pronounce it the united voice of the people. "The ox knoweth his owner," and as yet the people are in the ascendant, and no public servant dares to question their supremacy; but if no check is put to the present progress of events, the other part of the text will become true, and "the ass will know his master's crib;" for no one will attain to wealth or honor, who does not receive them at the hands of the bank aristocracy. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. Rives] has been pleased to allude to the popular voice in North Carolina; and I must say I am not a little surprised at such an allusion from such a quarter. My very kind feelings and personal respect for that Senator, prevent me from addressing to him the harsh language of reproof, in the words of St. Paul—"Evil communications corrupt good manners," but I will say, that a man soon learns to speak the language of those with whom he associates. I will undertake to assure that gentleman, that there are but few Conservatives in North Carolina; and if there is one, I have never known or do not now remember him. When men there leave the Administration, they go over at once into the ranks of Whiggery. They call not at the half-way house so much commended by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay;] they make but one day's journey from Democracy to Federalism, they do not even stop on the way to bait. If, then, there has been any change in public sentiment in North Carolina, unfavorable to the Administration, it has not been to Conservatism, but to absolute Whiggery or Federalism; and if such changes are pleasing to the Senator from Virginia, I can only say, he also must have greatly changed since he was a noble competitor with the usual occupant of that seat for that distinguished honor.

"But, sir, I believe and trust there has been no change in North Carolina, unfavorable to the Administration. An opinion, founded upon there being a majority of Opposition members from that State in the House of Representatives, would be exceedingly fallacious. We seldom place our elections in North Carolina exclusively upon political grounds, and our freemen *will* consult their *hearts* as well as their *heads* in the exercise of their elective franchise. It is long since the Administration had a majority in the House of Representatives from our State. When my honorable colleague who fills his station with so much honor to himself, and credit to his State was last elected, there was a majority of opposition members from that State in the other House, and yet, upon joint legislative ballot, he obtained a majority of thirty. And when the humble individual who now addresses you was elected, there was a like majority in the other House. It is true he received but a bare majority of the votes of the Legislature upon joint ballot, but more than one Administration County in the State had sent an Opposition member, and if there was a single Opposition County represented by an Administration man, it has escaped my memory. But, Mr, President, if the people of North Carolina are dissatisfied with the course of their representatives upon this floor, they know well how to signify that disapprobation, and they know, too, that they have in my colleague and myself two obedient servants, who, when the will of their constituents is communicated to them in a proper and intelligible manner, will either conform thereto, or bid adieu to these halls, "nor cast one longing lingering look behind."

The Register having set this matter right in regard to the *facts*, we have nothing further to say, than to express our surprize and regret that the Judge has condescended to employ the slang terms of "Whiggery," and "Federalism." As to the "Bank aristocracy," which also is made to figure in the above extract, we must say that we are especially "surprised at such an allusion from such a quarter." The Senator's associates in the Senate, will scarcely credit us when we assure them that he himself is one of that "aristocracy," being a Stockholder, *Director*, and BANK ATTORNEY.

The following passage, also, will probably strike our readers as remarkable:—

"And this brings me to the consideration of another evil of the paper system, and that is, its tendency to call men off from the most productive employments to those which are less so, or not so at all; drawing them off from the cultivation of the soil to become speculators, bank officers, shopkeepers, and livers upon their wits. All values are created by the spontaneous production of the earth, by human labor, by animal procreation, or by some or all of these united. The spontaneous production of the earth is, of course, the most profitable to him who can avail himself of it of any other; and the production of the earth, combined with human labor, furnishes at last the basis of all wealth. Human labor may, after the production by the earth is completed, put into more advantageous forms, and in more advantageous places, what has been produced; but to the earth we must go back for the origin of all wealth. Wealth to a nation, is happiness; that is to say, the more aggregate wealth a nation possesses, provided it be sufficiently distributed, the more people does it place in possession of the means of procuring the essentials of happiness. The larger portion of a nation's population engaged in the production of values, and the more advantageously engaged, the better for that nation. Labor applied to bringing into action the productive powers of the earth, is, as a general rule, the most advantageous mode of producing values. Every thing, therefore, which has a tendency to divert any considerable portion of a nation from agricultural pursuits, by turning them to speculation, professions, merchandise, or even to manufactures, where that nation possesses a suitable field for agricultural pursuits, has, as a general rule, the effect of diminishing the wealth of that nation."

To a portion of this singular paragraph, Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, replied as follows:—

"Manufactures, too, have been denounced! Yes, sir, we were gravely told the other day by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Strange,) that the country was not benefited by manufactures. I did not at first believe my ears, until the Senator repeated his remark with emphasis. What, the country not benefited by manufactures? Would the Senator have us go back to a state of absolute barbarism? The country not benfited by manufactures! Not benefited by the conversion of the crude elements around us into the comforts, conveniences, and enjoyments of life! Would the Senator have us import from abroad our bricks and lime for building? our tar, turpentine, and lumber, of which, where I live, we get a great deal from North Carolina, and we are very glad to get it too, thinking ourselves benefited thereby; and I apprehend the people of North Carolina think themselves benefited by supplying us, or they would not do so? Would he have us go bare-headed and bare footed, except as we could purchase hats and shoes from foreign countries? Would he have us ride bare-backed or go bare-backed ourselves, except as we could procure saddles or coats from foreign countries? Would he have the farmers, the cultivators of the earth, depend upon foreign countries for their ploughs, their hoes, and other implements? Were this the case, I fear there would be but little hope of ever creating such a balance of trade in our favor as would bring specie enough into the country to supply the sub-Treasury vaults. I say nothing about protective tariffs; whether the country is benefited by high rates of protective duties is one question; whether it is or has been benefited by manufactures is another and a very different question. Strange as all these things may appear, they are not half so strange or startling as other effects to be produced by this bill. It is by some contended that it is to produce a return to an exclusive metallic currency, and such a return, it is affirmed, will be beneficial to the poor men of the country. There could not be a greater error; in proportion as you reduce the whole amount of circulating medium, you depress the price of labor and all the products of industry; and he benefits by such operations who already has large sums of money hoarded, not he who has it to acquire by labor."

Mr. Clay, also, we find, noticed the Judge's hostility to manufactures in one of his replies to Mr. Calhoun.

Female Education.—Those parents who send their daughters abroad to be educated, are referred to an advertisement of Mr. Girautl's Seminary, which we have heard much commended by those who have patronized it.

Steam Boat Accidents.—The steamer Harp, struck a snag in the Mississippi on the 9th inst. and sunk. Boat and cargo a total loss. The crew were saved by the steamer Liverpool, which, on the next day, blew up, and badly scalded 14 persons, most of them the boat's crew; 3 jumped overboard and were drowned. On the 11th, the steamer Memphis struck a snag and sunk.

Booth, the Tragedian, in a fit of mental derangement, a few days ago, in Charleston, had nearly put an end to the existence of his best friend, Mr. Finn, also of the Theatre. They were sleeping in the same room, and in the middle of the night Booth attacked Finn with an andiron, and gave him several dangerous blows on the head before he was overpowered. Booth had a few days before thrown himself from the deck of a steam packet into the sea, and was rescued by Finn.

The New York Legislature has a bill before it to authorize private Banking; that is, to allow every body, Tom, Dick and Harry, to bank, upon certain conditions. This is one of the evils of the times.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 23d, Steamer Henrietta, and Tow Boats, with Goods for Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, Joseph Baker, A. Graham, B. Rose, H. L. Myrover, H. Leete, J. G. Cook, G. B. Atkins, T. S. Lutterloh, of this place, and for T. J. Davis, Evans & Nettle, and Williams & Haywood, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 28

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

...ment officers in gold and silver,

...ually, the salaries they received, ...same proportion to diminish the ...yed by the debtor class in the ...to pay their debts. The re..., therefore, perfectly fair; and if ...banking was hereafter to be cur... reduction ought, of right, to be ...He was content, at present, to ...mporary arrangement.

...tion being put on Mr. Bell's a... it was rejected.

...on of Mr. Conner.

That the Committee on Military Af... ...ucted to inquire into the expediency ...n arsenal in Lincoln county, N. C.

...on of Mr. Deberry,

That the Committee on Revolutionary ...instructed to inquire into the expe... ...pending the benefits of the pension law ...s to such persons as performed the ...ice in the capacity of mechanics or ...en put to such service by the officers

...Carr, Doorkeeper of the House, ...eek.

...Communication.

...E FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

...ons passed in the Quarterly Con... ...the Methodist Episcopal Church, ...ille, N. C., March 24th, 1838.

...ved, That we have seen with deep re... ...ount of the late duel, which took place ...of Washington, between two of the ...Congress.

...ved, That in our opinion, duelling is ...the Laws of God;—degrading to the ...ter, and extremely sinful under any ...s; but if possible, much more repre... ...resorted to by those *high in authori...* ...ally men who have been selected to ...for the government of our common

...ved, That viewing this matter in the a... ...we pledge* ourselves not to support, nor ...ection of any man to office, whose ...own to be in any way favorable to du...

...ved, That a copy of these resolutions ...the Rev. Charles Betts, Presiding El... ...Wilmington) District; and that he be ...use his influence on his District to get ...ly Conference to pass similar Resolu... ...ect of which may be, to put a stop to ...practice.

...ved, That a copy of the above Reso... ...gned by the President and Secretary, ...d to the Editors of the papers printed ...and also, to the Editors of the Chris... ...n & Journal, N. York, the Western ...dvocate, Cincinnati, O., and the South... ...n Advocate, Charleston, S. C.

CHAS. BETTS, P. E.

...HALL, Sec.

...ontiers.—From a letter written ...rtable gentleman in Franklin, ...that the Indians remain as yet, ...peaceable: their period for the ...near at hand, and the writer ex... ...ne doubt as to what they may ...called on to leave their present ...—From what we have under... ...apprehend that they will make ...stance before they will consent ...utherford (N. C.) Gazette.*

...ism.—Many persons are at a ...w the exact meaning of this new ...he vocabulary of parties. The ...rticle from the Boston Atlas will ...emoving the difficulty:

...al Loco-focos of this city held a meet... ...9th of February, in celebration of the ...f Thomas Paine. Among the toas's ...occasion were the following:

...as J. Montgomery. Frances Wright ...—The bright Venus of Democracy.—...ntinue to exert her brilliant talents in ...f freedom, until monopoly of every de... ...all be driven from America's fair land.

...s Alden. Andrew Jackson—The hero ...cans, and late President of the United ...defender of the People's rights, and ...r of bank intrigue. May Martin Van ...h what he so nobly began.

...e A. Chapman. Christianity and the ...ttering on their last legs, may their ...e speedy.

...OWDITCH, the great American ...tician, died at Boston on Friday ...65. He left his great work, the ...n of *Mecanique Celeste*, unfinished.

...ions.—We find the following in a ...lately published:

...y.—A thing of much demand in ...res; an honest man there is worth ...sand dollars.

...author says that men, like books, ...each end a blank leaf—childhood ...ge. The author would have com... ...e picture by adding that a vast ...of books are all blank.

..., Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

...first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, ...a handsome new double BUGGY, with ...For terms, apply at this office.

28 86tf.

...ent, till 1st Nov. next,

...SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from ..., formerly the property of Col. Samuel ...Possession given immediately. There is ...rden and Fruit Orchard attached. Also, ...ented, with or without the above, 40 or ...of good river Land, of which there is a ...low. Apply at this office.

28. 86tf.

$50 REWARD,

...be paid for the apprehension, and con...ement in any Jail, so that I get him again, ...gro man HARRY, who made his escape ...Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, ...his way to Alabama. He is supposed to ...g in the neighborhood of Jos. John Al...ar Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep ...Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's ...the upper end of Cumberland County.—...ther light complected, 40 or 50 years of ...ary size and height. The above reward, ...a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, ...aid by the Subscriber on the recovery of ...o.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

..., Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

LOST,

...day last, between Miles Covington's and ...n. and Hampton Legrand's, in the upper ...Richmond County, a Calf Skin POCKET ...containing between $700 and $800. The ...recollected is a Bill on the Bank of Cape ...Wilmington, of $10, with Graham Nich... ...anie on the back of it; the rest of it was ...ly on the Cheraw Bank; one Note on ...ovington of Twelve Dollars and Ninety... ...rs, do not know the date precisely, but ...this month; on the leaf of the Book is al... ...cer's receipt of Seventy-seven Dollars, ...S. H. Sedbury, to collect or return as an ...dated 7th of March. A liberal reward will ...for the recovery of the Book and Money.

HENRY CLARK.

...mond County, March 21, 1838. 87 3t.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst., by Malcom MacCrummen, Esq., JAS R. CAMERON, Esq. to Miss SARAH GRAHAM, daughter of the late Daniel Graham, of Moore.

In Montgomery county, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. P. G Boman, Mr GEORGE J. ALLEN to Miss LUCY RANDLE.

At Oxford, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Thurston, WM S. RIDLEY, M D., of Raleigh, to Miss CAROLINE G., daughter of the late Jasper Pickett, Esq., of Elizabeth City.

At Mr. Elijah Spencer's, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday, the 13th inst, by L. Coggin, Esq Mr. JESSE SMITHERSON, to Miss HANNAH SPENCER.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, ARCHIBALD S. BROWN, Esq. formerly of Robeson County, which he had represented in the Legislature, and served as Sheriff, &c. He has left a large family and circle of friends, to deplore his premature death.

At her residence in Richmond county, on the 18th inst., after a protracted and lingering illness, Mrs MARGARET BETHUNE, aged about 90 years. She was generally respected and esteemed, and most by those that knew her best.

[*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst, HORATIO, aged two years, infant son of Mr. Thos F. Davis.

In Montgomery county, on the 13th inst., AUGUSTINE NICHOLS, infant son of Rev. William N Peacock, aged five months.

In Robeson county, on the 24th inst., after a short illness, SALLY JANE, infant daughter of Allen McDougald, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Newbern, on Wednesday last, JOHN P. DAVES, Esq.

W. L. COFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none;—his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having deman's against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86 tf.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me in this place, of a negro man named SAMPSON. He formerly belonged to Angus Ray, Esq., of this County, and is now the property of Captain Christian Bringle of Rowan. Said Negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colour, supposed to be lurking about the residence of Angus Ray, Esq., or the neighborhood, where he has a wife.

R. COCHRAN, Jr.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1838. 86 2w.

THE THOROUGH BRED VIRGINIA HORSE

Gen. WOLF,

A BEAUTIFUL dark chesnut sorrel, 4 years old 10th July next, 5 feet 2¾ inches high, very compact and muscular, and in colour, marks, form and action, the counterpart of his distinguished sire Eclipse, the best race horse ever run in America,—will stand the present Season, and will serve mares at my Stable, at the extremely moderate price of Twelve Dollars, to be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid before the expiration thereof, say 1st August next; Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon as the fact is ascertained, or the property in the mare is changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every case, to be paid as soon as the services are rendered, unless otherwise agreed on. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but the owner will not be responsible for either should they occur.

PEDIGREE.

Gen. WOLF was got by Eclipse, so well renowned as the best race horse in America that it is unnecessary to set forth his pedigree, it having been so often published,—but it may not be deemed unworthy of notice to say he challenged every horse in America, and beat all that ran against him, among the number was the famous Southern horse Henry,—a match race over the Long Island Course for $20,000, 4 mile heats, the race being run in quicker time than it was ever done before or since, by any other horse in this country. Eclipse is now standing in the West at $100 the Season, and $150 to insure a colt, and has more mares offered at those prices than he can serve. Mertonea, the dam of Gen. Wolf, was got by Dr. Hall's Old Democrat, who was got by Republican, who was got by the old imported Diomed, who was the sire of more distinguished race horses than any horse ever imported in this country; her dam was by Young Bedford, grand dam Baylor's Old Fearnaught, g. g. dam Old Janus, g. g. g. dam Hart's old imported Medley. Republican's stock were, I. H old Diomed, Lee's Old Mark Antony, Boling's Young Fearnaught, I. H. Crawford, I. H. Aristotle, his dam was got by Old Sir Archie, the best race horse of his day, and embraces on her side I. H. Admiral Nelson, Golden Rod, Dongolah, Harris' Eclipse, I. H. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, I. H. Old Janus, I. H. Jolly Roger, I. Mare Mary Gray, which, by a reference to the Sportsman's Herald and Stud Book, published by Edgar, may be traced through all of the very best and highly approved crosses of imported and home raised horses in this country.

Those persons desirous of improving their stock of horses have now the best opportunity that may ever again occur, the price being so low that those in the most moderate circumstances can avail themselves of it. The Horse being very young will compel the owner to limit the number of mares the first Season to thirty, and those desirous of putting, had best engage their mares as early as possible, as they may otherwise be disappointed;—he may be moved to the West in the Fall.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, March 28, 1838 86-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR. For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

RAIL ROAD LINE,

BETWEEN

Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON and BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY announce to the Public the following arrangement for their Passenger Trains, between the two Cities:—

FIRST TRAIN, will leave the Depot, Pratt street, Baltimore, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Breakfast on board the Steamboat Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, and passing through Elkton to Wilmington, will there take the splendid steamboat Telegraph, Capt. Whilden, and arrive in Philadelphia at 1 o'clock, several hours before the evening Cars leave that City for New York.

Fare through by this Line, only TWO DOLLARS.

SECOND TRAIN, being the U. STATES MAIL LINE, will leave the Depot in Pratt street Daily at 8½ A. M., passing through Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Wilmington and Chester. Passengers by this Line will dine at Wilmington, and arrive in Philadelphia also in time to take the evening Cars for New York.

Fare by this Line, through, THREE DOLLARS.

RETURNING, the Lines will leave Philadelphia at 6½, A. M. and at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 6½ o'clock line, will always arrive in Baltimore to dinner and in time for the evening Cars for the West, and for Washington City.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, March 19, 1838. 86 4wi.

Spring-Villa
FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Bordentown, N. J.

THE Summer Session of this Seminary will commence on the 23d of April next.

The course of studies comprises all the branches that constitute a complete and sound education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, eminently qualified by nature, talents, and experience, for the important duties that devolve upon her. She is assisted by a competent teacher.

The Department of Modern Languages is under the care of the subscriber himself, (a native of France,) who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a French and Spanish teacher, previous to his establishing this Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers, both in and out of the school-room, as it is confidently believed that there is no other way of acquiring readiness and fluency in the use of this beautiful language.

The household department is under the immediate surpervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the pupils.

Music, (instrumental and vocal,) is under the charge of Mr. Edward R. Hanson, whose ability is tested by seventeen years' experience as a teacher in Philadelphia.

The property occupied by this Seminary is a delightful Villa, belonging to Joseph Bonaparte, and situated immediately opposite that gentleman's park, wherein the subscriber and his pupils have free access

TERMS.

The charge for each pupil is two hundred dollars per year, payable semi annually in advance. This sum is in full for board, washing, mending, and tuition in all the branches, except music, which is charged at the rate of $15 per quarter. (for tuition on the Piano, Guitar or Harp, including singing, and the use of instruments.) For Dancing $15 per quarter; Drawing $12. An additional charge of $6 per Session is made for the use of bed and bedding, and $3 per week for those who choose to remain at the Seminary during the vacations.

For further information, the subscriber confidently refers to the persons named below, who have, at the present time, children under his care.

Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashe, Col. John D. Jones, and Levin Lane, Esq.

Smithville, N. C. Capt. John H. Winder, U. S. A.

Newbern, N. C. John Burgywn, Esq.

For further inquiries, application may be made, either personally or by mail, to

A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Seminary may be seen at this Office

Bordentown, N. J. March 12th, 1838. 86 6w.

To Contractors.

THE building of a *BRICK COURT HOUSE*, in CARTHAGE, Moore County, is offered to Contractors, who after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in Sealed Proposals to the Commissioners, at Carthage, by the 1st of May, ensuing, when the contract must be closed, to wit:

The dimensions of the House 56 by 42 feet, two stories, the foundation to be of hewn rock two feet above the surface, with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eaves, with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary, the pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be two feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be furnished with a fire place, cross passage to be 12 feet, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which is to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments, two Jury rooms, 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fire place in each, and one or two fire places to the Court room, all the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story, which are to be ceiled over head.—Jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, the Court room to be furnished with bar, bench seats, and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners may direct, each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters; the House to have thirty 24 light windows 10 by 12, with Glass and Sash over each passage door, the sills and cap sills of the passage doors and all the windows to be of hewn rock, all the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, pannel shutters, with the necessary hooks and fastenings: one flight of stairs to be five feet in width, the boxing and outside cornice to be fire proof, and all necessary cornice on the inside furnished, all the doors to be furnished with best knob locks, all the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables, the sleepers and joists to be 4 by 10 inches and two feet from centre to centre, the flooring of quarter plank one and a half inch thick. The roof to be hipped, well supported, and covered with Zinc; the external of the building to be painted red and penciled, steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door, all the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, and complete the building in a faithful and workman-like manner, by the 1st day of August, 1839

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNS DOWD, Sen'r.
WM MURCHISON,
JOHN B. KELLY,
SAML C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON.
} *Comm'rs.*

N. B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices, and Rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.

March 21, 1838. 86-t1M.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN HUSKY

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, tf.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79-2m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th of February last, a mulatto Girl, slave, named SARAH, about 15 years of age. She was at Hugh McKay's, near the Rocky Ford, on Saturday last, making her way to the *Lockalier Settlement*, in Robeson County. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said Girl, under the penalty of the law. I will give a liberal reward for her, if delivered to me or lodged in Jail, so that I get her again. JNO R BUIE.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. March 5, 1838. 83-tf.

$100 Reward.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Wm. W. Blackman a certain negro man named JACOB, who runaway from him in March last, in the County of Sampson, North Carolina: Fifty Dollars will be given for the detection and confinement of said boy Jacob in Jail so that I get him. He is well known in the upper part of Sampson County, where I suppose he is lurking. I therefore deem description unnecessary.

In addition to the above reward, Fifty Dollars will be given for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harbouring and keeping said boy out of my employ, so that the law may have its intended course on such persons if any.

JOSIAH BLACKMAN.

Chambers County, Ala., Jan. 30, 1838. 84 3t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of the subscriber, in Onslow county, on Saturday night, the 27th of January last, a Negro Man, named ADAM, aged about twenty-five years, of very black complexion, about five feet nine or ten inches high. He has a vacancy in his front teeth, both above and below, as if a tooth had been extracted. But he says he never had a tooth where there seems to be two missing. Said Negro was raised in Sampson or Duplin county, perhaps partly in each. He says he has acquaintances in Cumberland county, and that he has at some previous time been runaway, and was fed in Fayetteville, by a negro by the name of Willis, who at that time belonged to a hotel. He will no doubt be lurking about in Cumberland, Sampson, and Duplin counties. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I get him. I purchased Adam of Mrs. Julia A. Bunting, now of Wayne county, and formerly of Duplin.

Any person apprehending said negro will please to address me at French's Mills, Onslow county, N. C.

DANIEL L. RUSSEL.

Onslow, February 7th, 1838. 81-6w.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.

January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J. C.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

EW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton.*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G. Proud & Co
Fayetteville, N. C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do, Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1, 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD. & CO

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

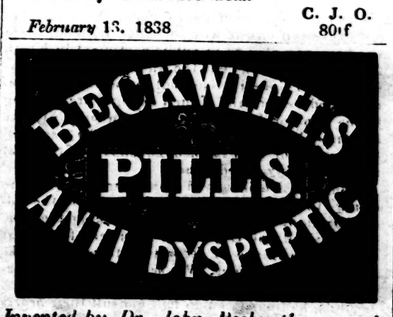
—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

C. J. O.

February 13, 1838 80tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Jno. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD.

December 26.

Dwelling House to Let.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, to possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in the Episcopal Church Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

January 8, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the Author of Pelham; The Wife at Home; Young Ladies' Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions for use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES M.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Delaware, I would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway slave, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl who calls herself Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Mr. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, new and ready for the road, with a set of Gears, &c.

C. J. O.

January 1, 1838.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is wanted to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. H.